

In the Claims:

1. (Currently amended.) ~~Method~~ A method for the production of a web of insulating material made of mineral fibres, ~~in particular from rock wool and/or glass wool,~~ fibres wherein the mineral fibres are made from a melt and are deposited onto a conveyor as a primary non-woven material, the primary non-woven material is dangled at right angles in relation to the longitudinal extension thereof and is deposited as a secondary non-woven material onto a second conveyor, the secondary non-woven material is then displaced ~~in such a way~~ that the mineral fibres extend at right angles in relation to the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material and the secondary non-woven material is subsequently divided into at least two webs of insulating material by ~~means of~~ a separating cut parallel to the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material, said webs of material respectively comprising a large surface and a separating surface which has substantially the same area as the large surface and which is arranged opposite said large surface,

characterized in

~~that surface,~~ wherein a lamination (39) is applied to at least one of the separating surfaces (36) of said two webs of insulating material (2).

2. (Currently amended.) ~~The Method~~ method according to claim 1, characterized in

~~that wherein~~ the mineral fibres (3) which in said large surfaces (22, 23) extend substantially parallel to said large surfaces (22, 23) are removed.

3. (Currently amended.) ~~The Method~~ method according to claim 1, characterized in

~~that wherein~~ said webs of insulating material (2) are fed to a hardening furnace (30) before and/or after ~~the applying~~ application of the lamination (39), in which hardening furnace (30) a bonding agent already contained in the primary non-woven material (10) is hardened.

4. (Currently amended.) ~~The Method~~ method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein the separating cut for forming the webs of insulating material (2) is made centrally between the said large surfaces (22, 23) of the secondary non-woven material (18).

5. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein said lamination (39) is applied as an air-permeable and/or heat-resistant heat resistant non-woven, woven or two-dimensional structure, in particular from glass and/or natural fibres or organic chemical fibres like e.g. from carbon, aramide, terephthalate, polyamide, polypropylene or mixtures thereof structure or as a foil, for example an aluminium-polyethylene composite foil, foil and at least in one layer and particularly in the form of tension-resistant webs.

6. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein the lamination (39) is applied in several layers, said layers of the lamination (39) being preferably formed differently from each other layers.

7. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 6, characterized in

that wherein the layers of the lamination (39) ~~made of~~ are a glass fibre tangled web and are connected to layers made of tangled webs from thermoplastic fibres and/or perforated foils from thermoplastic materials.

8. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein said lamination (39) is bonded to the web of insulating material (2), wherein ~~said bonding is preferably effected over a partial area, particularly in the form of lines or dots, area and wherein for example with~~ heat-sealing adhesives are used.

9. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein said lamination (39) is formed as an external reinforcement, protection, filter and/or decorative layer.

10. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in

that wherein said lamination (39) is drawn off a roll (40) and is fed together with the web of insulating material (2) to a processing station (38), where said lamination (39) is connected to said web of insulating material (2).

11. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 10, characterized in that wherein several layers of said lamination (39) are drawn off a roll (40).

12. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein bonding agents present in said web of insulating material (2) are activated by means of solvents like for example water, a solvent prior to being connected to the lamination (39).

13. The Method method according to claim 12, characterized in that wherein the activation of said bonding agents is effected by means of contact rollers.

14. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein said bonding agent is sprayed onto the separating surface (36) of the web of insulating material (2); prior to applying the lamination (39).

15. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein between said web of insulating material (2) and said lamination (39) a layer of an impregnation, particularly made of a highly viscous dispersion binder or a pigment-filled-water-silicate-synthetic-binder impregnation is arranged.

16. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in wherein said impregnation is applied at a high viscosity, so viscosity such that said impregnation is not absorbed by said lamination (39).

17. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein said two webs of insulating material (2) are brought together after the application of the laminations (39) and together are supplied to a hardening furnace (30).

18. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 17, characterized in that wherein said webs of insulating material (2) after leaving said hardening furnace (30) are trimmed in the longitudinal direction thereof, are cut to length and are rolled up or divided into single insulation boards and supplied to a packaging station.

19. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein mineral fibre dust occurring during the separation of the secondary non-woven material (18) into webs of insulating material (2) are removed and particularly exhausted prior to the application of the lamination (39).

20. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 5, characterized in that wherein said foil is reinforced by a two dimensional glass-fibre netting.

21. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 5, characterized in that wherein said aluminium-polyethylene composite foil is heated ~~in such a way~~ such that the polyethylene layer is softened and becomes welded to the mineral fibre tips of the web of insulating material (2).

22. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein said lamination (39) is formed of different layers.

23. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the lamination (39) is formed larger in area than said separating surface (36), so that said lamination (39) projects especially over at least one longitudinal side of said web of insulating material (2).

24. (Currently amended.) The Method method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein markings are arranged on said lamination (39) ~~which serve~~ for cutting said web of insulating material (2) to length.

25. (Cancelled.)

- 26. (Cancelled.)
- 27. (Cancelled.)
- 28. (Cancelled.)
- 29. (Cancelled.)
- 30. (Cancelled.)
- 31. (Cancelled.)
- 32. (Cancelled.)
- 33. (Cancelled.)
- 34. (Cancelled.)
- 35. (Cancelled.)
- 36. (Cancelled.)
- 37. (New.) The method according to claim 1, wherein the mineral fibres are from rock wool and/or glass wool.
- 38. (New.) The method according to claim 5, wherein the heat resistant non-woven, woven or two-dimensional structure is selected from the group consisting of glass, natural fibres or organic fibres.
- 39. (New.) The method according to claim 15, wherein the layer between said web of insulating material and said lamination is a viscous dispersion binder or a pigment filled water silicate synthetic binder.
- 40. (New.) A method for the production of a web of insulating rock wool and/or glass wool fibres made from a melt, wherein the fibres are deposited onto a conveyor as a primary non-woven material, the primary non-woven material is dangled at right angles in relation to the longitudinal extension thereof and is deposited as a secondary non-woven material onto a second conveyor, the secondary non-woven material is then displaced such that the mineral fibres extend at right angles in relation to the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material and the secondary non-woven material is subsequently divided into at least two webs of insulating material by a separating cut parallel to the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material, said webs of material respectively comprising a large surface and a separating surface which has substantially the same area as the large surface and which is arranged opposite said large surface, wherein a lamination is applied to at least one of the separating surfaces of

said two webs of insulating material as an air-permeable and/or heat resistant non-woven, woven or two-dimensional structure.

41. (New.) The method according to claim 40, wherein said webs of insulating rock wool and/or glass wool fibres are fed to a hardening furnace before, after or both before and after application of the lamination.

42. (New.) A method for the production of a web of insulating rock wool and/or glass wool fibres made from a melt, wherein the fibres are deposited onto a conveyor as a primary non-woven material, the primary non-woven material is dangled at right angles in relation to the longitudinal extension thereof and is deposited as a secondary non-woven material onto a second conveyor, the secondary non-woven material is then displaced such that the mineral fibres extend at right angles in relation to the surfaces of the secondary non-woven material and the secondary non-woven material is subsequently divided into at least two webs of insulating material by a separating cut parallel to the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material and centrally between the large surfaces of the secondary non-woven material, said webs of material respectively comprising a large surface and a separating surface which has substantially the same area as the large surface and which is arranged opposite said large surface, wherein a lamination is applied in multiple layers to at least one of the separating surfaces of said two webs of insulating material as an air-permeable and/or heat resistant non-woven, woven or two-dimensional structure.

43. (New.) The method according to claim 42, wherein said lamination is bonded to the web of insulating glass wool and/or glass rock fibres over a partial area with heat-sealing adhesives.

44. (New.) The method according to claim 42, wherein bonding agents present in said web of insulating material are activated by means of a solvent prior to being connected to the lamination.

45. (New.) The method according to claim 42, wherein the lamination is applied as an air-permeable and/or heat resistant non-woven, woven or two-dimensional structure selected from the group consisting of glass, natural fibres or organic fibres.

46. (New.) The method according to claim 42, wherein the layer between said web of insulating material and said lamination is a viscous dispersion binder or a pigment filled water silicate synthetic binder.

47. (New.) The method according to claim 6, wherein the layers of the lamination are formed differently from each other.